BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1840.

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1840.

The Penelope came to anchor this morning at 10 o'clock having left Suez on the 10th. She brings no Mails but a long [illegible] published below.

[illegible] Lieutenant Colonel Davies, Lieutenant Pearson, H. M. 10th Regt. Madras N. I., Lieutenant [illegible], Lieutenant Ewart, [illegible], Hamilton, Bombay Artillery; [illegible] 5th Bengal N. I.; Ensign Ford, [illegible] Messrs. Finlay Anderson, Ma[illegible] A. N. Shaw, Bombay; [illegible]; C. [illegible] Madras Service; T. Taplin, Madras [illegible] Bengal [illegible] Lyon, R. [illegible] T. Terry, [illegible] R. Mercer, [illegible] Thomas Fletcher, W. C. [illegible] E. K. O'Connor, [illegible] Rabuscal, Captain [illegible] Evans, 1st Bombay [illegible] Rt. B. N. I., from [illegible]

[illegible] the Mail has [illegible] that for [illegible] Rene[illegible] appears that they [illegible] Egypt, as well as [illegible] came from here by the Bombay [illegible] are said to have pas[illegible] safely on to England. As will be perceived from our Extracts, the French War Steamer "*Minos*" arrived off Alexandria on the 25th October, bringing it is said the intimation that France would positively assist the Pacha by Force. The French Chambers were to assemble on the 28th ultimo, when it was fully believed that the Question of War would be decided in the affirmative. St. Jean D'Acre is reported to have been taken. An action took place near Beyrout with Ibrahim Pacha and the combined English and Turkish Forces under Selim Bey. Colonel Hodges commanded a body of 400 light Troops, Ibrahim was completely defeated in a few minutes 1000 Egyptian prisoners taken, his Standard and 20 Guns. This looks very ominous for the Pacha's cause the Tide of War seems rolling on towards Egypt. The British Parliament were to meet on the 28th. The Queen was as well as could be expected. The Death of the Princess Augusta is announced. An attempt had been made to burn down Portsmouth Dock Yard, part of which has been destroyed, together with, it is reported, 3 Line of Battle Ships, a train was laid at Sheerness Dockyard, but it was discovered, previous to being carried into execution. The Mail by order of the admiral was to be forwarded on from Malta to Tribozon from thence thro' the Persian Gulf to Bombay. For all other News we refer to the extracts from the Letters of our Egyptian Correspondent.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, 16th October.—The Pasha has ordered the enlistment of all persons exceeding the age of 9 years to be enrolled in the National Guard. Those previously enrolled are now to be taught to fire Cannon, all subjects of the 4 Hostile Powers he has ordered their servants to be taken away. All lower Egypt is completely inundated by the unusual height of the Nile, numerous Villages, and Towns entirely swept away, bad prospect for the European farmers. Mr. Larkins loss is estimated at 20,000l. provisions are Cent per Cent. dearer in consequence of the inundation, and the Shopkeepers having to attend military exercise. French Steamer arrived from Constantinople with Count Wolenski who is trying to make terms for the Pacha, reports are very pacific at this moment, but as the Pacha puts out no news on this occasion we much doubt the rumours. 300 Camels loaded with provisions and Winter Clothing for Syria, the Bedouins have decamped with.

SUEZ, 17th October.—We are awaiting the arrival of the Indian Mail at Suez being authorised by the Company's Agent to receive the same and accompany it to Alexandria, the Pacha having granted permission for the Mails and passengers to pass this month, indeed the Pacha has accommodated the Merchants and individuals in every way possible. Except ourselves no one has reason to complain, he has ordered us to discontinue the Carriage Transit in the desert, and the Hotel at Cairo was closed for several days by his command, but which he gave permission to re-open, but would not allow the Carriages to cross the desert. All the Indian passengers were detained in Cairo on account of no luggage being allowed to proceed to Suez, but on the Pachas arrival in Cairo, he gave permission for it to proceed. Some French Merchants have applied to Captain Fisher of H. B. M. Ship *Asia* to put off the Blockade for 50 days in consequence of their having grain to Ship for Algiers for the French Government. The Russian Fleet has been seen in the Downs on their way to the Mediterranean and may be expected in about 20 days. The Pacha has ordered a levy of 160,000 men where they are to be found no body knows.

SUEZ, 26th October.—Arrived here 14 Buggalows which were immediately ordered to proceed to Jedda to bring 9 Regiments down to Cosseir. The Liverpool came off Alexandria on the 19th Instant, 25 or 27 passengers, but no Mails, she is to sail on the [illegible] The "Acheron" is to bring the Marseilles and Malta Mails. [illegible] of the Pachas Line of Battle Ships and 12 Frigates are ready for sea and are to go out the first fair wind. The English have occupied Beyrout. The Emir Bechir have come over to the allies and so have many of the Pachas regiments, and Ibrahim Pacha is missing—he followed with 1000 men the Emir Bechir to Sidon to prevent his joining the allies—but was surrounded and all his troops killed or made prisoners and he managed to escape alone and on foot and has not been heard of by either party since. We this day hear the Naval Dock Yard at Portsmouth has been set fire too, and 3 Line of Battle Ships burnt. That a train was laid at Sheerness, but discovered. Every body is in a great alarm at Alexandria and most are leaving by the Liverpool, 4000 Camels are ordered to be sent to Syria if they can find them, but the Arabs have cut their sticks and are not to be found.

SUEZ, 27th October.—Rumours this morning that the French have declared for the Pacha, and that part of the Egyptian Fleet has gone out.

SUEZ, 1st November.—We have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Mail from England, and also news from Syria and Alexandria but have heard none since the last date, the Captain has just notified that he shall depart to day, so we must close this scrawl.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 14TH SEPT. 1840.

Messrs. Gowen and Co. *Coleman Street.*

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th September, requesting an interview with his Lordship, at which to submit before him the very perilous situation in which the levies and property of British Merchants residing in Alexandria are placed, and to solicit the advice of H. M. Government as to the best course to be adopted.

In reply I am desired to state to you, that Viscount Palmerston will see you, and the other Gentlemen who signed the letter as soon as he returns to town, which will be in a few days. In the mean time I am to inform you, that Viscount Palmerston will instruct Col. Hodges to state to Mehemet Ali, if it should be necessary to do so, that Egypt is a portion of the dominions of the Sultan, that British subjects have certain rights and privileges as to the security of their persons and property, and commerce in all parts of the Ottoman Empire, by virtue of Treaties concluded between the British Crown and the Porte, and that any subjects of the Sultan, whether in a state of obedience to, or revolt against the authority of the Sultan, who should take upon himself, in any way, or in the slightest degree, to molest British Subjects. or to interfere with the free exercise of their rights and privileges would incur a heavy and most serious responsibility.

I am Gentlemen &c.
(Signed) T. BACKHOUSE.

PROCLAMATION.

Admiral the Hon'ble Sir R. Stopford G. C. B. G. C. M. G. Commander in Chief of H. B. Ms. Ships and Vessels of War in the Mediterranean, having received notice from H. B. Ms. Ambassadhr at Constantinople that H. H. the Sultan has given directions for a rigorous Blockade to be maintained, upon the harbours and coasts of Egypt and Syria. I hereby in obedience to instructions from Admiral the Hon'ble Sir R. Stopford give official notification to Mehemed Ali that a strict and rigorous Mercantile Blockade of the Ports and coasts of Egypt and Syria will commence from the date of this notice. Given under my hand on board H. Ms. S. Asia off Alexandria the 6th day of October 1840. (Signed) Wm. Fisher Captain of H. B. Ms. Ship Asia and Senior officer of H. B. Ms. Naval force off Alexandria.

H. M. Ship Asia, off Alexandria, 10th Oct. 1840.

TO CAPTAIN FISHER, H. M. SHIP ASIA &c. &c.

SIR,—The undersigned having waited on you as a deputation from the English, and Austrian merchants of Alexandria, I having explained to you the great injury inflicted upon them by your having commenced the Blockade of this Port, without giving the timely and sufficient notice promised by Admiral Hon'ble. Sir R. Stopford &. Col. Hodges; also having placed in your hands copies of Reschid Pashas official note fixing the commencement of the Blockade on the 14th Inst. at soonest together with an official communication from Mr. Laurin, the Austrian Consul General, notifying an arrangement to extend the period for the accomodation of mercantile interests in Alexandria previous to its strict enforcement; and further having pointed out to you that it is impossible to remove British and Austrian property unless Vessels be permitted to enter the Port of Alexandria, and reasonable time granted them for leaving it, the undersigned hope that you will be induced to permit sufficient vessels to enter, for the purposes required and at all events to admit Reschid Pashas note as well as that of the Anstrian Consul General as acted upon, untill such time as you shall have further communication with Admiral Sir R. Stopford, who we doubt not will grant all the time and facilities required by the Alexandrian merchants for the removal of their property.

We beg to offer you our best thanks for the handsome manner in which you have received our deputation and we remain. &c. &c. &c.

Signed. R. H. Galloway, G. Mattissoro vicks. John Tiboldi. P. S. In the event of Admiral Sir R. Stopford thinking fit to send transports for the removal of our property we beg leave to add, that we have the most perfect confidence in the repeated assurances of Mahommed Ali, that in every case he will continue to protect the property of Europeans.

Messrs. Galloway, Tiboldi, and Mattissoro with Deputation from the Enlish, Austrian proctizents of Alexandria.—

H. B. M. Ship Asia off Alexandria 10th October 1840.

Gentlemen,—Having read [illegible] Mr. Larking's letter of yesterdays date [illegible] the copy of Rechid Pachas note to the Sardinian Legation at Constantinople and copies of a Letter from Mr. Lawrin the Austrian Consul General to his consulate at Alexandria, and of a Letter from that consulate to Capt. J. Loyntelli of H. M. Corvette Clementi and having heard your statements of injury you are likely to sustain from want of Vessels in which to Ship your property now unprotected in Alexandria. I have given to the same my most serious and attentive considerations. The first thing that strikes me is regret [illegible] on the sending of [illegible] ected to me and this [illegible] been made immediately to [illegible] unless it were from having [illegible] I have no hesitation in adopting instantly the 15th of this month, the term fixed by Reschid Pacha for commencement of the Blockade. The sublime Porte whose Minister Reschid Pacha is, being the author and origin of the blockade.

I have directed H. B. M. Ships under my orders, instantly by signals to allow all vessels in ballast to enter freely, reserving to myself the power to decide with respect to vessels carrying cargoes, upon each case as it may arrive, but purposing to stop only those which may have munitions of war on board.

A fast sailing vessel is ready to start with dispatches for the Admiral containing copies of all the Documents above mentioned, the instant these copies can be completed.

With respect to Mr. Larkins Letter to his Consulate at Alexandria I cannot promise to adopt the 2nd and 4th articles, in which he states that merchants Vessels will be allowed to depart from the Blockaded Harbour, provided they have not on board munitions of war, within 15 or 20 days after the notice has been given, but I will take upon myself to extend the permission for merchant vessels to depart so far beyond the 14th Inst., the day fixed by Reschid Pacha as may give me an opportunity of receiving instructions upon that point from Admiral Sir R. Stopford, which instructions will emauate from his sincere desire to support the interests and protect the property of the British and Austrian Merchants at Alexandria,

I am &c. &c.

Signed William Fisher, Captain, of H. M. S. Asia, and senior officer of H. M. Ships off Alexandria.

P. S. I shall convey to the Admiral your assurances, that any Transports sent to take off British and Austrian property from Alexandria will under any circumstances be respected by Mahomed Ali.

H. M. Ship Asia off Alexandria 10th Oct. 1840.

To J. W. Larking Esq.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive this morning your letter of yesterdays date by the hands of Mr. Galloway, together with copies of date addressed to Reschid Pasha to the Sardinian legation at Constantinople, for the purpose of indicating a time fixed for the commencement of the Blockade of the Ports and coasts of Egypt and Syria.

In which note Reschid Pacha fixes the 14th of this month for the commencement of the Blockade.

Also a copy of a despatch from Monsr. Laurin, Austrian Consal. General, to the official person in charge of the Austrian Consulate at Alexandria dated 28th Sept. 1840.

In which the said consul General Monsr. Laurin, states that after a consultation with Admiral Sir R. Stopford and the Baron Randiera "it commercio" (that is the commercial interests) should be immediately advised that the Blockades of the Harbours of Egypt will begin on the day that may be intimated by the Squadron destined to carry it into effect.

That Merchant Vessels will be allowed to depart, from the blockaded Harbours provided they have not on board any warlike stores, and provided they have loaded goods (not contraband) with in 15 or 20 days after the intimation shall have been given.

Vessels coming and not having munitions of war or contraband goods shall enter the said harbour during the 15 or 20 days fixed by the 2nd Article.

The 5 additional days referred to are for the benefit of the Captains of Vessels who under imperious circumstances may be prevented leaving the Harbour.

The Ship R. Consulate General must certify to each Captain who will act according to these instructions that the Cargo has been put on board in conformity with the specified conditions.

Copy of the present document shall be sent to the Commander of H. I. R. M. commencing with instructions to take every possible means to render the present state of affairs as little prejudicial as possible to the Mercantile and Shipping interests.

I cannot but regret that copies of these papers which were delivered in Alexandria on the evening of the 5th instant were not communicated to me, and that I was left to act under orders based upon a very different principle, till the morning of the 10th instant, although Monsr Laurin had directed that copies of their documents should be forwarded to Captain Logotelli of H. I. and R. M. Corvette Clementi who had he received them, would have immediately communicated them to me, I, having up to the last moments he was here, anxiously sought for information from him.

I have the honor to. remain &c. &. &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM FISHER.
Captn. of H. M. Ship "Asia" and Senior Officer &c. &c. off Alexandria.

Admiral the Hon'ble Sir Robert Stopford G. C. [illegible] G. Commander-in-Chief of Her Britan[illegible] Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War in the Mediterranean having received notice from Her Brittanic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople that His Highness the Sultan has given directions for a rigorous blockade to be maintained upon the Harbour and Coasts of Egypt and Syria.

I hereby in obedience to instructions from the Honorable Sir R. Stopford give Official notice to Mahomed Ali that a strict and rigorous Mercantile blockade of the Ports and Coasts of Egypt and Syria will commence from the date of this notice.

Given under my hand on Board Her Brittanic Majesty's Ship [illegible] off Alexandria this 6th day of October 1840.

(Signed) WILLIAM FISHER.—Capt. of H. B. M. Ship Asia, and Senior Officer of H. B. M. Naval Forces off Alexandria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24TH SEPT, 1840.

It has come to the knowledge of the representatives of the powers at Constantinople wishing to know when the blockade of the Coasts of Egypt and Syria notified to them on the 19th of Regil (i. e.) 16th September by an Official circular no further measures of conciliation being brought It is hereby declared that Blockade abovementionod will commence on the 16th of Shaban (i e) the 16th of October next one Month after the date of the preceeding date as above Dated the 26th of Ragil 1256 (i e) 23rd September A. D. 1840.

(Signed) RESCHID PACHA.

Copy of a letter addressed to Captain W. Fisher, Commanding H. B. M. ships Asia lying off Alexandria, by Messrs. Tow[illegible] General of France, Sardinia, Netherland, Belgium, Spain, Denmark, U. S. of America, the Two Sicilies, Tuscany, Portugal, Sweden, and Greece.

Alexandria 16th of October 1840.

[illegible] General and consuls [illegible] covered Copy of a Note [illegible] Sublime Porte [illegible] Ports and coasts of Egypt and Syria [illegible] the date of this Notification the 6th [illegible] 1840 commenced the said Blockade [illegible] deeply regret that this Document was not furnished to them before this date, and hasten to forward to Captain Fisher a copy of a Note from the Sublime Porte which has been sent to several among us of our ambassadors at that Court and which was received here on the 4th of this Month stating "that the Blochair is not to commence until the 16th Instant. We therefore conceive that an involuntary error has caused the declaration of the Blockade having commenced on the 6th, on the faith of this Notification from the Sublime Porte many of our Merchants had contracted for divers goods and several vessels had loaded their Cargoes, and others loading in order to be able to sail within the period indicated. It would be unjust that these Merchants should be the Victims of an error in Dates, and the undersigned reckoning on the good faith of Captain Fisher trust that he will alleviate as much as lies in his power the rigorous execution of the Blockade and will give orders to that effect to the vessels under his command. In the hopes of an early and favourable reply the undersigned have the honor to offer Captain Fisher the assurance of their high consideration &c. &c.

H. M. Ship Asia off Alexandria,

To Messieurs the Consuls General and Consuls at Alexandria.

GENTLTMEN,—I had the honour to receive last evening an address of yesterdays date, bearing the respective signatures of Messieurs the Consuls General and consuls at Alexandria, and regret that the copies of Notice of Blockade which I did myself the honor to address to each of these Gentlemen, when in pursuance of instructions to that effect, I sent an official notice of Blockade to Mehemet Ali on the 6th Instant, should only have reached them yesterday, my object having been to give to Messrs. the Consuls General the earliest information.

I received also your translation of a note from the Sublime Porte which directs for reasons therein stated, that the Blockade of Egypt and Syria should only commence, the 19th of the month Chaban, in your translation the 16th October, in the one presented to me yesterday by a deputation of English and Austrian Merchants the 14th October. It is evident from this note of the Sublime Porte that the day therein fixed for the commencement of the Blockade, was a change of measures, a postponement of the Blockade which was I have no doubt, originally directed by the Sublime Porte to commence from the date of the Notice given, which accounts for the tenor of the instructions under which I have acted.

As soon as this note of the Sublime Porte was placed in my hands yesterday by the deputation above mentioned. I directed H. B. M. Ships, under my orders by signal, to abstain from all interference with Merchant vessels departing from Alexandria or approaching the Coast. I also released a Turkish Brig detained for a violent; obstinate breach of Blockade, and allowed here to enter, she having been the only vessel forcibly detained, though many have been warned off. No vessel departing from Alexandria has been detained or molested. It is extraordinary that a document so important as the note of the sublime Porte, fixing a date for the commencement of the Blockade [illegible] in possession of mercantile men [illegible] from the 5th Instant [illegible] been communicated [illegible] though frequent communications [illegible] took place between the [illegible] been communicated to me [illegible] no notice of Blockade would [illegible] and whatever loss or inconvenience [illegible] ests may have suffered, are clearly [illegible] that document having been [illegible] knowledge. For as the Blockade [illegible] Coasts of Egypt and Syria [illegible] the Sultan, and could not [illegible] other authority, it is obvious [illegible] to carry into execution that Blockade [illegible] be justified in making [illegible] by the possession [illegible] sublime Porte [illegible]

I have [illegible] adopted [illegible] saw [illegible]

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and of which I will give you immediate notice; for my commander in Chief is always prompt to support and protect mercantile interests to the utmost of his power.

As your version of the note of the sublime Porte fixing the commencement of the Blockade for the 16th Inst. is that most favourable to mercantile interests I will adopt it, well knowing how indefinite the commencment of the Turkiish honar month is.

In offering to Messrs the Consuls General in Alexandria my respectful consideration. I beg them to consider as a British officer I shall always be ready to receive their communication, to listen to their representations, and as far as duty permits, to forward the mercantile interests of their respective nations, such being the principle which has always guided my commander in Chief and H. B. M. Government.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen &c. &c.
(Sigeed) WILLIAM FISHER, Capt. H. B. M.
Ship Asia off Alexandria.

MANZARI SHARK, POSTCRIPT TO No 8,

SMYRNA, 10th October, 1840.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, 8th October.

The French Steam packet Minos has only carried this morning at 7o'clock from the Capital. Having been obliged to give in our papers at 6 o'clock last night, we hasten to give half a dozen lines to our readers in fomr of a POSTSCRIPTUM, in the hope of being able to save the Post. We are obliged also to suppress some valuable matter communicated ta us for want of time.

The French Steampacket arrived on the 5th, brought a letter from Mehmed Ali to the Grand Vizier, wherein he states that he is encouraged by France to hold out, and that under her protection he shall defend himself to the last. He is very sorry to make war against the Sultan, but will be compelled to do so until his just demands are conceded. It is supposed that the French Cabinet communicated to the Porte its determination to go every length rather than allow the Pasha to succumb, and yesterday the Ambassadors of the four allied powers had a long conference with the Minister for foreign affairs on the subject. The result of their deliberations I have not exactly heard, but am assured that the military operations in Syria will be persecuted with renewed spirit. To day is the usual Council day and all the members will be in attendance, to discuss this matter in its every bearing.

The idea of building up an Arab empire (for this is the real scheme) on the ruins of the countries devastated by the unsparing cruelty of the destroyer of Egypt, and thus assuring "the integrity of Turkey" by dividing her into two hostile halves, is to us quite unaccountable. If it be realized the deplorable results will soon be visible, but even before that success can be brought about, the very events which all parties are professedly so interested in averting, may be provoked. This is what is seriously tobe apprehended if the insane scheme be not speedily abandoned.

MANZARI SHARK, OCTOBER 9.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 6th October.

The turn things have taken in Syria, affords excellent grounds to hope that before winter is far advanced, Ibrahim Pasha's game will be up there. Some persons here, little acquainted with the maritime energy and ability of the British fleet, are speculating upon the possibility that our fleet may be unable to sustain a blockade during the winter season. Such parties form a very low estimate of the courage and perseverance of Admiral Stopford, who in his command is emulating the dauntless vigour of Nelson. What, after having, during the last war, continued blockades in much worse seas for upwards of twen y months successively, without casting anchor, will a British Tar shrink from the inferior dangers of a coast which has abundance of excellent harbours and roadsteads The very thought is absurd. Our gallant admiral is nota man to be frightened at a capful of wind, in a sea as well known to him as the harbor of Portsmouth, of the Hamoaze of Plymouth. He not only *can* keep up the blockade, but he *will*, and that without thinking a moment of perils, imaginary or real. To abandon Syria before its internal tranquillity is assured, cannot possibly be thought of. To desert the Syrians after having excited them to action, would be as impolitic as it is unjust. Were they left to the tender mercies of the butcher Ibrahim, what confidence could a people ever again place in British honor; But it is impossible, and whoever dares to question the determination of our noble admiral, to act up to his duty as an officer, and a man of feeling, is a base calumniator.

But lately it was confidently stated, that Turkey would be ruined if any coercive measures were employed against Mehmed Ali, for three chief reasons, viz. 1st. that he was too strong to be coerced. 2ndly, that the moment a hostile demonstration was made against him, he would order his victorious son Ibrahim to march forward to Constantinople; and 3dly. that this would bring down the Russians, who would then realize certain supposed ambitious projects. How have facts responded to their arguments. The brilliant success of the Turkish and allied arms have destroyed the idea (for it was but an idea) of the Pasha's strength. Ibrahim can no more come to Constantinople (unless as a prisoner) than he can fly, and not a Russian will be called to protect the Ottoman capital, whose tranquillity is as complete as at any former period!

The above being the principle grounds for such objections as have been brought forward to the measures adopted, we conclude that all parties will now be [illegible] The Sultan will be [illegible] ever ceased to be- [illegible] will withdraw, the [illegible] and it is reasonable [illegible] will be hushed, as [illegible] honor, and the purest and [illegible] tives, have actuated the allies, [illegible] oughout the affair in a way to [illegible] without infringing the rights of [illegible] Sun.

[illegible] the 3rd instant, the Fer[illegible] urned here, from her trip to [illegible] As already known she took [illegible] the firman announcing his [illegible] ated to him on [illegible] blockade the [illegible] of Alexan- [illegible] ral of the

four powers (much to the surprise and annoyance of the Pasha and his friends) struck their flags, and embarked on board the Ferdinando, which immediately put to sea and conveyed them to the allied fleet, lying in Djuni Bay a few miles to the north of Beyrout.

Operations on the coast of Syria have been going on with great success. The fort of Kaiffa in the Bay of Acre has been taken, and after the removal of the guns, mortars, and ammunition, was blown up and abandoned. This effected by two English and one Turkish frigates, which subsequently went to Sour (the ancient Tyre) whose garrison ran off. Four months provisions for 500 men were found in the castle, and were instantly withdrawn. The expedition against Saida (Sidor) was a more serious affair. It was composed of an English ship of the line, a brig, the Gorgon, Cyclops, and Hydra Steamers, joined by the Steamer Stromboli, which at that moment arrived in 13 days from England, having 350 marines on board. Besides these were the frigate of the Archduke Frederick and I frigate I corvette Turkish. The commanders were Admiral Walker. Commodore Napier, Capt. Aldridge of the Royal Engineers, and the Archduke. There was some opposition, and Lieut. Hocking, only just out in the Stromboli, and about a dozen marines were killed. The loss altogether between English, Turks, and Austrians, was about 50 killed and wounded. The Archduke behaved most gallantly, and personally headed the party that took the Citadel. Saida was soon taken, together with the whole garrison amounting to 2000 men, who, with stores and ammunition, were conveyed by the Hydra and Gorgon to the fleet, and it is said the prisoners will be sent to Constantinople.

Ibrahim Pasha was at Djebel Senin 13 hours distance from Beyrout, with only 6000 men. Sheikh Mesoud the Commander of his left wing was four hours in advance (nearer Beyrout) with 1200 men, and opposed to him, almost within a stone's throw, was the Druse Sheikh Franziz, with the mountaineers of his tribe. Ibrahim's vanguard, amounting to 2000 men under Osman Pasha, was 6 hours in advance and General Jocmus, and Izett Pasha, had formed a plan for cutting him off and making his whole corps prisoners. In this they expected to succeed on the 28th Sept. They only waited the arrival of Commodore Napier, who is the life and soul of all such enterprizes. The spirit thot reigns among the allied forces is beyond all praise. Turks, Austrians, and English, are all rivalling each other who shall be have the best. Captn. Mustapha who received his education in the English navy, and who commands the frigate Avnillelah, distinguish himself on all occasions, thus shewing that the pains bestowed upon him were not thrown away.

The famous Suleiman Pasha had allowed himself to be caught in a kind of military mousetrap. He is with 2500 men in a position whence it is scarcely possible a single man can escape, as he is completely hedged in by a large body of country folks, who are directed to take the corps prisoners only, and to avoid shedding blood as much as possible.

The Egyptian troops continue to desert in small parties as fast as they can get away. In one day 130 came over, arms and baggage, and near 80 of them were officers! To the mountaineers and country folks, well disposed towards the Sultan, 19000 stand of arms have already been dsstributed. The demands for arms are greater than it is possible to supply, and very soon the whole country will be up Before winter sets in, it is thought all Syria will be in the possession of the Sultan's troops. The Emir Beshir had not yet come over, and a firman has been sent to depose him, as an incorrigible rebel.

I am happy to say, that the merit of General Jocmus has been recognised, and the rank of Turkish General of Division has been conferred on him. The decoration attached to that high command was sent him last week.

We are very anxious to here some thing more concerning the state of Mehmed Ali's health as when the Ferdinondo left he wos exceedingly ill and supposed to be near his end. Should he die, Ibrahim, who is universally hated for his fleet and then by his army.

Ibrahim's flag that was lately so proudly waving over the castle of Beyrout is arrived here. Admiral Walker took it with his own hands. It is full of shot holes.

The Ferdinando did not touch at Candia. The whole Egyptian force there is only 1800 regulars 400 Albanians, and 400 irregulars; and the communication with Egypt being cut off, to take the Island whenever wanted, will be the affair of half an hour.

October 3. Kiamil Pasha, formerly envoy of the Sublime Porte at Berlin, was recalled from Silimnia, where he was military governor. It is said he will be named Governor of Belgrade.

The exchauge of ratifications of the new commercial treaty between the Porte and Spain, took place this day in the usual manner.

Arrived the french steamer of war *Euphrate*, which left Toulon on 21st. September. She brought dispatches for M. de Poutois, and her ostensible objects in coming is to receive and convey back to France the Count de Walewski, who is consequently preparing to take his departure. We understand, howaver, that the french government has taken this opportunity of again making to the Porte proposals for an accomodation with Mehmed Ali. To these it is evident the Ottoman government counot possibly listen, without deserting powers who have proved themselves to be friends in need. It would be curious were the Turkish ministers at such a juncture to consent to accord what they refused when they were supposed to be the feeble party. The argument that the possession of Syria will be a source of weakness to whoever has it, and that it had better be given to Mehmed Ali, is odd enough. Philosophers tell us that he is the richest who is the most content, and we would commend the axiom Mehmed Ali. Let him be content with nothing, (i. e. without any thing) and he will be rich indeed.

This evening another fire accidentally broke out at Constantinople in the quarter of Laleli. It burnt furiously for a short time and was then got under withyvt any great damage.

4th. A grand council held to-day, at which a decision was come to, to send off more troops, ammunition and provisions as fast as possible. The Egypto-Tuscan Steamer *Hagi Baba* has been chartered to take 800 or 900 Soldiers to Cyprus; after which she is to go to Leghorn, by orders of her Egypto-Tuscan owner, so as to be out of the reach of the Turkish Government. Without this Tuscan protection the Steamer in question might have been made very useful here. Query. When the Porte sent out her fleet under Ahmed the traitor, why did she not place it under Tuscan protection? It might in that case have been as safe as the *Hagi Baba* now is. About 5,000 troops to begin with, went off last week, and a round sum of money.

5th. The Ambasadors of the allied powers sent off dispatches for their respective courts. The activity of couriers is beyond all former exaple. They are going and coming almost every day.

A marble column is about to be erected in the open space before the Mosque of Sulton Bajezid, to commemorate the introduction of the new fiscal system. We hope soon to see its effects in the fields, in the prosperity and happiness of the country at large. In the mean time a Columns will look very civilized.

6,000 more troops were, according to a letter of the 2nd. Instant, expected at Salonica to be embarked for Constantinople.

On the 26th. ultimo, there was a dreadful fire in Salonica, whice made considerable havoc in the Bazars. From the fact that the supply of water was cut off, it is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary.

On the 15th, instant the Sultan quits his summer palace at Tchiraghan, for his winter residence at Beshiktash, and the Ministers will, directly after, come to town for the season. Selani Efendi has been made Musteshar of the army in Syria, and will proceed to his post immediately. He has lately, accompanied by Muzloum Bey, been at Adrianople, to examine into fresh accusations against Akif Pasha, who runs great risk of being soon condemned according to the penal code. Taiaat Efendi has been appointed Mouhasil of Cyprus.

MALTA TIMES, SEPT. 30.

Ratification of the Eastern Convention—The ratifications of the Convention of the 15th July, between Turkey, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England were exchanged on the 15th inst. at the Foreign Office.

—Lord Brougham has been seriously ill, but a correspondent of the *Liverpool Times* states that he had received a letter from his lordship, assuring him that his health had been greatly improved.

—The Marquis Clanricarde is about to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor-General of India. –(*U. S. Gazette.*)

FRANCE, Sept. 18.

The *Havre Journal* (like the greater portion of the French journals) discovers the most profoundignorance of foreign states, in supposing that "an alliance offensive between America and France is possible." One of the fundemental principles of the United States is—TO FORM NO SUCH ALLIANCES. And certainly America would never form an alliance like that above alluded to unless her very existence was threatened. The Editor of the *Havre Journal* reminds us of a man who catches at the last twig on the brink of destruction.

—The Government continues its levies of both soldiers and sailors. Public opinion, however, up to the 21st inst. was strongly persuaded of the necessity of peace; and all men who had any stake in the country feared war.

—M. Theirs is very active in dispatching steamers to the Levant.—He hopes undoubtedly to obtain some concessions from the Sultan which would paralyze the Quintuple treaty.

—The French squadron in the Levant is to be reinforced immediately with the ships of the line *Jena* and *Scipion*.

—The trial of Mdme Laffarge for poisoning her husband is suspended on account of the critical state of her health. The last experiments made by the Chemists on the exhumed body of her husband prove the existence of *arsenic* in it.

The Report of the Examining Committeet on the persons implicated in the "Attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon" is concluded.

ALGIERS.

Advices up to 15th inst. were brought by the steamer *Grondeur* to Toulon, representing the greatest activity going on at Algiers for the approaching campaign. The plain of Metidjah was in a continual smoke by the conflagrations of the Arabs.

The affairs of the province of Constantina are looking very unfavourable. Unless a very considerable augmentation of troops be dispatched to this province there is no hope of the French being able to hold it much longer.

SPAIN.

Madrid up to the 14th inst. was tranquil though full of troops. The party of Espartero daily increases Their Majesties the Queen's were at Barcelona.

The following are the conditions of Espartero's submission to the authority of the Queen published in his manifesto:—

"The dissolution of the Cortes, the revision of the law of *ayuntamientos* by the new representatives of the nation, and a cabinet constructed upon the opinions of the progressive reforms of the people. Espartero winds up his manifesto by stating, that if these measures be adopted the Spaniards will be happy and the throne surrounded with devotion –if not, he cannot answer for the consequences.

The editor of *Ouragan* has been condemned by Jury to an increase of 10 years incarceration for having demanded the trial of the Regent, and the establishment of the republic.

ITALY.

The sovereigns of Italy, conscience stricken as they must be by the crime of holding their people in an apparely everlasting bondage, are all active, with the exception only Sardinia, in preparing measures of self defence in case of a possible, if not a probable, outbreak of the French into Europe.

On board the French steamer *Minos* which touched at Naples on the 26th inst. was a gentleman who had been to France to purchase 40,000 muskets for the king of the two Sicilies —Even the little papal city of Civitavecchia, whose fortifications a straw might break, is assuming a very warlike attitude. His Holiness has as much reason to fear the French as any man living.

Though not approving of the greater portion of the measures of the domestic administration of Her Majesty's minster yet moved by the impulse of a dent patriotism we have never intruded our English party politics on the population; whilst the foreign policy of Ministers we have scarcely ever gainsaid. We have thought, that in the central position of the Mediterranean. England has enemies enough without our figuring traitorously amongst them—which could not fail to redound to our shame and dishonour. It is, therefore, with peculiar and profound feelings of sorrow that we see the infant press of Malta, in the shape of the two *Maltese* journals, doing their utmost to insult, vituperate and injure the Motheir Country; and the more so, in the present critical relations of Malta with the Levant, rendering Malta a sort of *moored* line of battle ship, and an integral portion of the British squadron, now off the Syrian coast, whence thes ships draw their munitions of war, and making the fact of an active and malignant anti-English press in their island *a real traitor in our own camp.*

The conduct of the two *Maltese* journals can *possibly* represent the feelings of the Maltese people, upon any conceivable supposition; were that the case, indeed, we should be compelled to call upon the government of Malta to adopt measures of precaution, pending the troubled state of the East, and in fact, to speak the plain truth —*to increased the military froce of the island.* There is not an Englishman in Malta, nor a patriotic Maltese, who does not consider the *Italian* press of Malta more hostile to English interests, and especially their foreign interests than the Bonapartist *Capitol* of Paris.

There is still, however, the strongest assurances that these traitrous editor will be very soon abandoned by all loyal Maltese, as in fact is beginning rapidly to take place, And the Maltese will learn that, if perchance they do not approve of all the measures of the local government (their government), they will follow the example of the *Malta Times*, and not on that account insult and vituperate it before the world, pursuing the infamous career of the *Mediterraneo* and *portafoglio*, the former promoting internal sedition, and the latter inviting every foreigner to assail this country, pretending to represent a disaffected population. But so far are we from believing that these bad journals represent the feelings of the people, that we believe thatwere Governmen anxious to form some Maltese volunteer regiments for the present military operations in the East, thousands would flock to the British standard, and fight heroically under its proud and lofty shade.

THE PORJECTED FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

"en donnant une immense force à la France, il augmenteles chances de Paix et diminue les chances de guerre."
(*Programme of the French Government.*)

Having recovered from the vivid impressions which the intelligence of the beginning of active hostilities in the East have produced upon our minds, we turn a moment to contemplate the somewhat troubled and threatening sky of the West. "The projected fortifications of Paris" suggested to the London *Chronicle* "a menace against Europe." Unquestionably this act of the French government is full of meaning, but, perhaps, it may be considered by an impartial politician as a measure of necessary precaution and defence. Paris is the heart of the empire—and who protects not the seat of the issues of life and existence?

Let us suppose, however, that France is obliged to break all amicable relations with the great conservative powers of Europe. Her war, then, must be one of *propagandism*, she must win over the dubious states of Europe by the allure of liberty. She must invade Italy, and all the German provinces on her side of the Rhine. And these countries she will possess herself of with the rapidity of lightning! She will also do her utmost to revolutionize Poland, and distract Russia at the heart's core. But here she will stop!—the flood of revolutionary violence would here find a recoil, and a dreadful recoil! She knows this, and she fears this recoil as much as she glories in the prospect of again overruning the fertile lands of western Germany and the sunny mountains of Italy. The undoubted fidelity of the German legions of Prussia and Austria, and the hardy valour of Russia's Cossacks, would though, at first slow in their movements, present an impassable barrier to her most active ambition, and, gradually taking the offensive, threaten her with a tremendous retribution at the very gates of Paris. This is so certain an event to the Gallic mind that her first thoughts are to fortify her capital, and certainly she will never again invade her continental neighbours until her largest cities, and especially her capital —the dear city of her heart—be completely fortified. Here is the mystery of this extraordinary measure, said to be the last thought of the emperor Napoleon, and to him a source of bitter regret in [illegible] st days. But for all this [illegible] by any means know, that the project-ed fortifications of Paris are "a menace to Europe," since, if France makes war, it must be by invading Europe, before making this hazardous, this vital experiment upon the patience of mankind, she must naturally fortify her own integral empire.

The dimensions of these fortifications will be of gigantic magnitude, capable of resiting 500,000 man for many months; and, together with the fortifications of Lyons, will form two grand points of resistance to the enemy, almost insuperable.

100 millions of francs are to be devoted to this ground national measure—50,000 men are to be immediately emmployed—the work is to be commenced atall points, and is, itis said, to be completed by the approaching spring.

England has nothing to fear from the measures of self defence taken by her powerful rival and neighbour. She cannot blame France, nor any power for endeavouring to take care of itself. Secure in her own insular position, and the loyalty and indomiteble valour of her children, she sees untroubled the warlike preparotions of herneighbours—she exacts only from them, and all, *justice*.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the U. S. Gazette, Sept.* 12.)

The *Apollo*, troop ship, Master Com. W. White (b), sailed from the Cove of Cork on Saturday for the Mediterreean, with the service companies of the 38th regiment. The following are among the officers embarked:—Lieut. Colonel Campbell, Major Sparks, Captains Sparks Matthew Carr, Adamson, Woodham, and Lecky, Adjutant Tudor, Paymaster Vernon, and Dr. Steward. The depot marches for Kinsale, under the command of Major Louth. Lieut. Col. Campbell, previous to the departure of the regiment, most kindly supplied, from his own purse, money to defray the expense conveyance of the soldiers wives left behind, to their homes in England and Irelrnd.

The *Vanguard*, 80, Capt. Sir David Dunn, Knt, K.C.B., sailed from Plymouth on Sunday, after transferring 150 cases of muskets, and 270 parcels of ball cartringes to the *Rodney*, for conveyance to the Mediterranean. She next proceeded on Sunday, for Cork, to embark 13 officers and 270 men of the 19th regiment, for Malta. The *Vanguard* was visited at Spithead by the Lords of the Admiralty, who were received with the yards manned. After inspecting the ship they departad unde salute. The *Vanguard*, will not accomodate any of the officers ladies, and such officers as are desirous to have their ladies on foreign service must provide a passage for them at their own expense.

Russian Feet for the Levant—The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that; in consequence of orders from the St. Petersburgh Council as Admiralty, 18 vessels of war were to leave Cronstadt for the Mediteranean, to join the British fleet. Admiral Stopford will then have under his orders 48 vessels, namely, 22 English, 18 Russians, and 4 Austrian, and 4 Turkish. The British fleet is also to be increased by four ships of line.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES' STREET BY A. WILLARD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017